

LAW NO. 49

Repeal of Reich law of 14 July 1933 concerning the Constitution of the German Evangelical Church

THE CONTROL COUNCIL ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE I

The Reich law concerning the Constitution of the German Evangelical Church of 14 July 1933 (Gesetz über die Verfassung der Deutschen Evangelischen Kirche vom 14. Juli 1933) (RGBl. I, 471) is hereby repealed, together with all supplementary or explanatory laws, ordinances and decrees.

ARTICLE II

Nothing in Article I shall be deemed to affect the Constitution of the German Evangelical Church of 11 July 1933. The appropriate German Church authorities shall be free to maintain or abrogate, in whole or in part, this Constitution as an internal ecclesiastical matter.

ARTICLE III

This law shall come into force on the date of its signature.

Done at Berlin on the 20th day of March 1947.

M. I. DRATVIN
lieutenant General
for V. SOKOLOVSKY,
Marshal of the Soviet Union

FRANK A. KEATING
Major General
for LUCIUS D. CLAY
lieutenant General

Sir SHOTO DOUGLAS
Marshal of the Royal Air Force

P. KOENIG,
General d'Armee

"The date of publication is 25 March 1947 at 1800 hours".

CON/P(47)20 Final
20 March 1947

CONTROL COUNCILLAW NO. 50Punishment for the Theft and Unlawful Use of Rationed Foodstuffs,
Goods and Rationing Documents

In order to protect the rationed foodstuffs reserves and other rationed goods destined for the German population as well as rationing documents the Control Council enacts as follows:

ARTICLE I

Any person engaged in the production, management, transportation or custody of rationed foodstuffs or rationed goods of any kind including those in the process of production or of rationing documents, who steals them or intentionally permits their theft or unlawful wastage or use shall be liable to hard labor (Zuchthaus) for life or for a term of years or to a term of not less than six months imprisonment (Gefängnis) and in any case to a fine of from RM 5,000 to RM 5,000,000.

ARTICLE II

Any person referred to in Article I of this law whose negligence is responsible for the theft or unlawful wastage or use of rationed foodstuff or rationed goods of any kind including those in the process of production or rationing documents shall be liable to imprisonment (Gefängnis) from six months to five years or to a fine of from RM 2,500 to RM 250,000 or both.

ARTICLE III

This law shall come into force on 7 April 1947.

Done at Berlin on the 20th day of March 1947.

for M. I. DRATVIN,
lieutenant General
V. SOKOLOVSKY,
Marshal of the Soviet Union

for FRANK A. KEATING, Major General
LUCIUS D. CLAY
lieutenant General

Sir SHOLTO DOUGLAS
Marshal of the Royal Air Force

P. KOENIG
General d'Armeo

"The date of publication is 25 March 1947 at 1800 hours".

CON/P(47)21 Final
20 March 1947

COORDINATING COMMITTEEDIRECTIVE NO. 46Amendment to Control Council Directive No. 28
Reports on Disposal of German War Material in Germany

The Control Council directs as follows:

Article 1 of Control Council Directive No. 28 "Progress Report on Disposal of German War Material in Germany" is hereby replaced by the following wording:

"The destruction or disposal of captured or surrendered German war material located in Germany will be completed as expeditiously as possible, but not later than 1 May 1948."

Done at Berlin 24 March 1947.

for M. I. DRATVIN,
Lieutenant General
P. A. KUROCHKIN,
Colonel General

F. A. KEATING,
Major General

for N. C. D. BROWNJOHN,
Major General
E. H. ROBERTSON,
Lieutenant General

for C. BAPST,
General de Brigade
P. NOIRET,
Major General

CORC/P(47)71 Final

COORDINATING COMMITTEELists of Plastic Plants to be Declared Available
for Reparations and to be Retained in Germany

(Note by the Allied Secretariat)

1. The Economic Directorate at its 73rd Meeting on 6 December 1946 considered the above question and agreed to forward the lists of plastic plants to be declared available for reparations and to be retained in Germany, to the Coordinating Committee, recommending that the lists be approved for evaluation.

The Economic Directorate draws the attention of the Coordinating Committee to the following standard reservations which remain applicable:

a. The necessity for the retention of certain of the plants for the use of the Occupation Forces or for other other essential requirements such as mining supplies, transport maintenance or repairs. The ultimate date for these plants will be shown on the individual plant description forms prepared for such plants.

b. That the plants do not belong wholly or partly to the nationals of the United Nations, in which event the right to substitute equivalent capacity is reserved.

c. That the plants or parts thereof are not subject to restitution.

d. The retention in all four zones of the level of capacity to be approved by the Economic Directorate.

2 It agreed to note the following reservations:

a. Soviet Member's reservations:

(i) The Soviet Delegation retains the right to return to the question of decreasing the capacities to be retained in Germany for the manufacture of plastics if the total value of production in the chemical industry will exceed the level established by the level of Industry Plan.

(ii) The lists that were submitted contained mainly parts of shops. This gives Germany an opportunity to return rapidly to her present capacity as soon as these units have been removed and in this manner quickly re-instate her military-economic war potential. The Soviet Delegation retains the right to return to these lists during future work on reparations from chemical industries.

b. British and U.S. Members' reservations:

(i) In 1936 the plastic industry was in its infancy and the use of 1936 production figures in the determination of the capacities for retention may not fulfill Germany's peacetime needs.

(ii) Plastics are particularly adapted for an export program which may be developed.

Therefore, if and when any revision is made in the level of Industry Plan, particular attention should be paid the principles set forth in the reservations (i) and (ii) above.

3. The following information concerns plastic materials indicated in the attached lists and not fabricated plastic products:

a. The level of the Industry was set at 90% of the 1936 production which was 230 million RM. Therefore, the level established for 1949 was 207 million RM.

b. Distribution of capacities was made on a basis of the value of existing capacities in the three Western Zones and the declared retained capacity in the Soviet Zone.

c. The nomenclature of items used in the table was based on German statistics of the year 1936 submitted by the U.S. Member.

d. As this table did not include the more modern plastics, these were nevertheless introduced into the table in order to cover the whole field of plastic capacity at present in existence.

e. Prices were based for the most part on 1936 and for the newer plastics on information submitted by the French Member.

f. The allocation of retained capacities for the Western Zones and the declared retained capacity in the Soviet Zone was as follows:

British Zone	approx.	75 million RM
French Zone	approx,	59 million RM
U.S. Zone	approx.	59 million RM
Declared capacity, Soviet Zone	approx.	<u>14 million RM</u>
		207 million RM

- g. (i) Appendix "A" gives details of existing capacities in the three Western Zones and declared capacity for retention in Soviet Zone.
- (ii) Appendix "B" shows distribution of capacity for retention and reparations.
- (iii) Appendix "C" shows distribution of capacity for retention and reparations by plants for British Zone.
- (iv) Appendix "D" shows similar distribution for French Zone.
- (v) Appendix "E" shows similar distribution for U.S. Zone.
- (vi) Appendix "F" shows plant capacities to be retained in Soviet Zone.
- (vii) Appendix "G" shows total retained capacity and total capacity for reparations for each item.
- (viii) Appendix "H" is a list of Raw Materials required for Plastics to be retained in Germany.
- (ix) Appendix "I" is the list of plants for reparations from the U.S. Zone with reparations serial numbers assigned.
- (x) Appendix "J" is the list of plants for reparations from the British Zone with reparations serial numbers assigned.
- (xi) Appendix "K" is the list of plants for reparations from the French Zone with reparations serial numbers assigned.

i. All capacities are expressed as tons and corresponding RM's per annum.

j. The disposition of plants for retention and reparations are subject to the respective Zone Commanders' approval.

4. This paper, with Appendices is submitted for consideration by the Coordinating Committee at its One Hundred Fourteenth Meeting on 24 March 1947. *)

N. D. KOSTENKO, lieutenant Colonel

H. A. GERHARDT, Colonel

E. A. LADELL

J. M. LOIRET, lieutenant Colonel

Allied Secretariat
CORC/P(47)80

*) see page 65

25 March 1947

CORC/M(47)18

COORDINATING COMMITTEEMINUTES

of the

One Hundred and Fourteenth Meeting

held in Berlin on 24 March 1947 at 1430 hours.

174. LIST OF PLASTICS PLANTS TO BE DECLARED AVAILABLE FOR REPARATIONS
AND TO BE RETAINED IN GERMANY

The Meeting considered CORC/P(47)80.

THE MEETING:

- (174) approved for valuation only, the list of plants proposed for reparations in CORC/P(47)80, taking into account the reservations made by the Members of the Coordinating Committee and the Economic Directorate.

Table of existing capacities of Plastic resins manufactured in the three Western Zones together with capacity to be left in Soviet Zone

	Price RM	British Zone Capacity in metric tons	Value in millions RM	French Zone Cap.i.V.i.M. M.T.**) RM**)	U.S. Zone Cap.i.V.i.M. M.T. PM	Soviet Zone Cap.i.V.i.M. M.T. RM	Totals Cap.i. M.T.	V.i.M. RM	Notes
Cellulose Acetate for plastics, lacquers etc)	3.5	3,700	12.05	480 1.68	450 1.58	-	4,630	16.21	
Cellulose Acetate for synthetic fibres)	3.5	2,200	7.70	4,320 15.12	1,050 3.70	-	7,570	26.60	
Cellulose Acetate for film)	10.8	-	-	80 0.80	-	-	80	0.80	
Plastics on basis of Cellulose Acetate	7.5	1,000	7.50	240 1.80	-	-	1,240	9.30	
Ethyl, Ethyl, Benzyl Cellulose, etc.	4.25	1,100	4.67	-	2,400 10.20	-	3,500	14.87	
Phenoplasts	1.15	20,900	24.03	3,560 4.09	3,480 4.00	2,500 2.88	30,440	35.00	(1)
Aminoplasts	1.5	2,500	3.75	15,500 23.25	3,560 5.34	-	16,060	24.09	
Alkydals	1.5	12,000	18.00	500 0.75	900 1.35	1,000 1.50	14,400	21.60	
Polystyrol	2.5	1,800	4.50	1,400 3.50	-	-	3,200	8.00	
Polvinyl Chloride	2.0	2,760	5.52	1,800 3.60	2,300 4.60	3,000 6.00	9,860	19.72	

*) Cap.i.M.T. means Capacity in metric tons
**) V.i.M. means Value in millions

Price RM Kilo	British Zone Capacity in metric tons	Value in RM	French Zone		U.S. Zone		Soviet Zone		Totals		Notes
			Cap.i. M.T. (*)	V.i.M. RM (**) Cap.i. M.T. (**) V.i.M. RM	Cap.i. M.T.	V.i.M. RM	Cap.i. M.T.	V.i.M. RM	Cap.i. M.T.	V.i.M. RM	
Polyvinyl Acetate 2.3	-	-	-	-	10,000	23.00	-	-	10,000	23.00	(2)
Polyvinyl Ether 2.5	-	-	2,600	6.50	-	-	-	-	1,800	4.50	
Polyethylene 5.0	70	0.35	80	0.30	80	0.40	-	-	210	1.05	
Polymethacrylates 4.0	-	-	-	-	700	2.80	-	-	700	2.80	
Polacrylates 7.0	-	-	3,000	21.00	-	-	-	-	3,000	21.00	
Polvisobutylene 3.0	-	-	3,000	9.00	-	-	-	-	3,000	9.00	
Polyamide 6.0	60	0.36	1,500	9.00	-	-	-	-	1,560	9.36	
Polyvinylcarbazole 1.3	-	-	25	0.03	-	-	-	-	25	0.03	
Artificial copals 1.0	-	-	-	-	3,800	3.80	-	-	3,800	3.80	
Artificial shalac 1.17	-	-	-	-	300	0.35	-	-	300	0.35	
Mixed Polymers (Polvacrylate & Polymethacrylate)	-	-	-	-	120	0.48	-	-	120	0.48	
Mixed Polymers (Polyvinylchloride & Polyacrylates)	-	-	760	0.80	-	-	-	-	360	0.80	

*) Cap.i.M.T. means Capacity in metric tons
**) V.i.M. means Value in millions

Other Resins for Lacquers	Price RM Kilo	British Zone Capacity in metric tons	Value in millions RM	French Zone		U.S. Zone		Soviet Zone		Totals	
				Cap.i. M.T.*)	V.i.M. RM**)	Cap.i. M.T.	V.i.M. RM	Cap.i. M.T.	V.i.M. RM	Cap.i. M.T.	V.i.M. RM
Chloronaphthlene and Chlorodiphenyl	1.42	-	-	2,600	3.69	-	-	-	-	2,600	3.69
Casein	1.95	1,300	2.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	2.54
Nitrocellulose	2.0	216	0.43	-	-	860	1.72	-	-	1,076	2.15
Celluloid	2.0	6,850	13.72	800	1.60	-	-	1,000	2.0	8,650	17.32
Cellonhane	5.0	1,420	7.40	600	3.00	1,100	5.50	250	1.25	3,430	17.15
Cellophane Bottle Caps	5.0	1,000	5.00	-	-	2,400	12.00	-	-	3,400	17.00
Cellophane Sausage Casings	7.65	-	-	-	-	102	0.83	-	-	102	0.83
Cyclohexanone Resins	8.76	450	3.76	-	-	1,200	10.03	-	-	1,650	13.79
Vulcan Fiber	2.15	-	-	400	0.86	-	-	-	-	400	0.86
	1.8	4,300	7.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,300	7.74

*) Cap.i.M. mean Capacity in metric tons
**) V.i.M. means value in millions

Price PM Kilo	British Zone Capacity Value in metric millions tons	French Zone Cap.i. V.i.M. M.T.*) RM**)	U.S. Zone		Soviet Zone		Totals	Notes
			Cap.i. V.i.M. M.T. RM	Cap.i. V.i.M. RM	Cap.i. V.i.M. M.T. RM	Cap.i. V.i.M. RM		
Synthetic Wax 2.3	-	500	1.38	4,200	9.66	-	4,800	11.04
Miscellaneous Resins 1.0	3,750	1,700	1.70	1,080	1.08	-	6,530	6.53 (3)
TOTALS	67,446	133.67	45,125	113.45	40,088	102.42	7,750	13.63 154,109 353.00

NOTES: (1) Phenoplasts. These figures represent moulding powder capacity plus pure resin capacity where it is not processed into moulding powder

(2) Polyvinyl Acetate. Included in the figures for the U.S. Zone are: Polyvinylalcohol 720 tons

(3) Miscellaneous Resins British Zone figures include Desmodur T. 60 tons) Polyvinylacetate 60 tons

" R. 25 tons) T.C. Resin 100 tons

" H. 95 tons) Perlon " 150 tons

Desmophens 60 tons) A.P. SAX 2700 tons

Sintal 180 tons) etc.

X.F. Corepal 360 tons)

K. etc.)

Meltoprene 60 tons)

U.S. Zone figures include:

Carboresin 1,000 tons)

Terpene resin 80 tons)

*) Cap.i.M.T. means Capacity in metric tons

**) V.i.M. means Value in millions

Table showing Distribution of Capacity for Retention and
Reparations in the four Zones

	British Zone			French Zone			U.S. Zone			Soviet Zone		
	Retained Metric Millions tons	Reparations Metric Mil. tons	Retained Metric Mil. tons	Retained Metric Mil. tons	Reparations Metric Mil. tons	Retained Metric Mil. tons	Retained Metric Mil. tons	Reparations Metric Mil. tons	Retained Metric Mil. tons	Retained Metric Mil. tons	Reparations Metric Mil. tons	Retained Metric Mil. tons
Cellulose Acetate (Plastics & Lacquers)	1,700	5.95	2,000	7.00	480	1.68	-	-	450	1.58	-	-
Cellulose Acetate Synthetic Fibres	2,200	7.70	-	-	4,320	15.12	-	-	1,050	3.70	-	-
Cellulose Acetate for film	-	-	-	-	80	0.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plastics on basis of Cellulose Acetate	1,000	7.50	-	-	240	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methyl, ethyl, benzyl cellulose etc.	-	-	1,100	4.67	-	-	-	600	2.55	1,800	7.65	-
Phenoplasts	14,000	16.09	6,900	7.94	1,800	2.07	1,760	2.00	1,825	2.09	1,655	1.91
Aminoplasts	2,500	3.75	-	-	5,000	7.50	10,500	15.75	1,480	2.22	2,080	3.12
Alkydals	6,500	9.75	5,500	8.25	500	0.75	-	-	900	1.35	-	1,000
Polystyrol	-	-	1,800	4.50	350	0.87	1,050	2.63	-	-	-	-
Polyvinyl chloride	-	-	2,760	5.52	900	1.80	900	1.80	2,300	4.60	-	3,000
Polyvinyl acetate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	17.25	2,500	5.75
Polyvinyl ether	-	-	-	-	900	2.25	1,700	4.25	-	-	-	-

DECO/P(46)453/1

Appendix "B"

(SCCM/P(46)214 Revise)

	British Zone			French Zone			U.S. Zone			Soviet Zone		
	Retained Metric Millions tons	Reparations Metric Mil. tons	R.M.	Retained Metric Mil. tons	Reparations Metric Mil. tons	R.M.	Retained Metric Mil. tons	Reparations Metric Mil. tons	R.M.	Retained Metric Mil. tons	Reparations Metric Mil. tons	R.M.
Polyethylene	-	-	70	0.35	-	-	60	0.30	-	80	0.40	-
Polymethacrylates	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	1.20	400	1.60	-	-
Polyisobutylene	-	-	-	2,200	6.60	800	2.40	-	-	-	-	-
Polycrates	-	-	-	1,500	10.50	1,500	10.50	-	-	-	-	-
Polyamide	-	-	60	0.36	-	-	1,500	9.00	-	-	-	-
Polyvinylcarbasol	-	-	-	-	-	25	0.03	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial Copals	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	1.20	2,600	2.60	-	-
Artificial Shellac	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	0.35	-	-	-	-
Mixed Polymers (Poly- acrylate & Polymeth- acrylate)	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	0.48	-	-	-	-
Mixed Polymers (Polyvinylchloride Polvacrylates)	-	-	-	-	360	0.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other resins for lacquers	-	-	-	-	-	2,600	3.70	-	-	-	-	-
Chloronaphthalene and chlorodiphenyl	1,300	2.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Casein	216	0.43	-	-	-	-	140	0.28	720	1.44	-	-

DECO/P(46)453/1

Appendix "B"

(SCCM/P(46)214 Revise)

	British Zone			French Zone			U.S. Zone			Soviet Zone		
	Retained Metric Millions tons	Reparations Metric Mil. R.M. tons	Retained Metric Mil. tons	Reparations Metric Mil. R.M. tons	Retained Metric Mil. tons	Reparations Metric Mil. R.M. tons	Retained Metric Mil. tons	Reparations Metric Mil. R.M. tons	Retained Metric Mil. tons	Reparations Metric Mil. R.M. tons	Retained Metric Mil. tons	Reparations Metric Mil. R.M. tons
Nitrocellulose	3,600	7.20	3,260	6.52	800	1.60	-	-	-	-	1,000	2.0
Celluloid	480	2.40	1,000	5.0	600	3.00	-	-	700	1.50	800	4.00
Cellophane	1,000	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,600	8.00	800	4.00
Cellophane Bottle Caps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	0.83	-	-
Cellophane Sausage Casings	450	3.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	5.02	600	5.02
Cyclohexanone resins	-	-	-	-	400	0.86	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vulcan Fiber	1,300	2.34	3,000	5.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Synthetic Wax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.38	2,100	4.83	2,100
Miscellaneous Resins	25	0.02	3,725	3.73	1,700	1.70	-	-	-	-	1,080	1.08
	36,271	74.43	31,175	59.24	22,130	59.70	22,995	53.74	22,873	59.03	17,215	43.40
											7,750	13.63

SUMMARY

	Metric tons	Millions R.M.
Retained capacity	89,024	206.79
Reparations capacity	71,385	156.38

Distribution of capacity for retention and reparations
in the British Zone

PLANTS TO BE RETAINED

PLANTS FOR REPARATIONS

Metric Tons Millions R.M.

Metric Tons Millions R.M.

Cellulose acetate for plastics, lacouers and synthetic fibres	3,900	13.65	I.G. Farben, Dormagen	2,000	7.00	I.G. Farben, Dormagen
Plastics on basis of cellulose acetate	1,000	7.50	D.A.G. Troisdorf	-	-	-
Methyl, Ethyl, Benzyl Cellulose	-	-	-	1,100	4.67	I.G. Farben, Elberfeld
Phenoplastics, Resin	820 576 804	0.94 0.66 0.92	D.A.G. Troisdorf Dielectra Porz Electroisolierwerke, Wahn	1,100	1.27	A.G. Krummel
Moulding Powder	5,800 1,200	6.67 1.38	D.A.G. Troisdorf Pisterfeld & Stoltzing Radvormald	5,200 600	5.98 0.69	D.A.G. Troisdorf D.A.G. Krummel
Aminoplasts	2,400	2.76	N.Y. Hamburger, Hamburg			
Moulding Compounds	2,400	2.76	Int. Galalith Ges. Hamburg			
Alkydals	2,500	3.75	D.A.G. Troisdorf			
Polystyrol	6,500	9.75	I.G. Farben, Uerdingen	5,500	8.25	I.G. Farben, Uerdingen
Polyvinylchloride	-	-	-	1,800	4.50	Chemische Werke, Huls
Polyethylene	-	-	-	2,760	5.52	" " "
Polamide	-	-	-	70	0.35	I.G. Farben, Zweckel
	-	-	-	60	0.36	I.G. Farben, Leverkusen

DECC/F(46)453/1

Appendix "C"

(SCCM/F(46)214 Revise)

PLANTS TO BE RETAINEDPLANTS FOR REPARATIONS

Metric Tons Millions R.M.

Metric Tons Millions P.M.

Chloronaphthalene
and Chlorodiphenyl

1,300

2.54

I.G. Farben, Leverkusen

Casein

96
1200.19
0.24Celle Ereswerke, Celle
Wehalit Chem. Fabrik Hahn

International Galath Gesellschaft, Hamburg

Hannover Kunsthorn Fabrik Busche & Co. Hannover

ose

30
301.20
6.00Hagedorn, Osnabruck
D.A.G. Troisdorf

Emmericher Kunsthorn Fabrik, Emmerich

560 1.32
1,500 3.00
1,100 2.20D.A.G. Krummel
Wolf & Co. Walsrode
D.A.G. Troisdorf

Celluloid

240
2401.20
1.20Hagedorn, Osnabruck
Westdeutsche Celluloid
Fabrik Lank

5.00

D.A.G. Troisdorf

Cellophane, sheets
sausage skins1,000
4505.00
3.76Wolf & Co. Walsrode
" " "

Vulcan Fiber

1,000
60
2401.80
0.11
0.43D.A.G. Troisdorf
Grashorn, Wildeshausen
Sachsenrode, Muppertal

5.40

D.A.G. Troisdorf

Miscellaneous Resins

25

0.02

I.G. Farben, Leverkusen
(Desmodur F)775 0.78
100 0.10
150 0.15I.G. Farben, Leverkusen
" " Elberfeld
" " Dormagen

2,700

2.70

Chemische Werke, Huls

TOTALS

36,271

74.43

31,175

59.24

NOTES:

1. Miscellaneous resins for preparations are as follows -

I.G. Leverkusen - Desmodur T. 60 tons/year

"	H.	55 "
Desmophens		60 "
Sintol		180 "
XF, Corepal		360 "
K. etc.		
Moltoprene		60 "

I.G. Elberfeld - T.C. resin	100 tons/year
I.G. Dormagen Perlon U.	150 tons/year
Chem. Werke Huls. A.F. SAX	2700 tons/year
etc.	

775

2. It is desired to retain the plastics manufacture at Huls until the Synthetic Rubber plant ceases operation, as much of the equipment will be required for the maintenance of the Buna Section.
3. Equipment for the manufacture of vinyl chloride monomer at Huls will also be available for repairs.
4. D.A.G. Krummel and I.G. Farben, Zweckel have already been declared for advanced repairs.

Distribution of capacity for retention and reparations
in French Zone

PLANS TO BE RETAINED

PLANS FOR REPARATIONS

	<u>M.T.*</u>	<u>M.RM**</u>		<u>M.T.</u>	<u>M.RM</u>	
Cellulose Acetate	3,900	13.65	Rhodiaceta, Freiburg			
	900	3.15	Lonza, Waldshut			
	80	0.80	Lonzona at Weyl			
Plastics on basis of Cellulose acetate	240	1.80	Celluloid Fabrik, Speyer	1.50	1.00	Resat, Mainz
Phenoplasts	1,800	2.07	Raschig, Ludwigshafen	1,600 160	1.82 0.18	Raschig, Ludwigshafen Resat, Mainz
Aminoplasts	5,000	7.50	I.G. Farben, Oppau	10,500	15.75	I.G. Farben, Oppau
Alkydals	500	0.75	" " " " " " " " " "			
Polystyrol	350	0.87	" " " " " " " " " "	1,050	2.63	I.G. Farben, Ludwigshafen
Polyvinylchloride	900	1.80	" " " " " " " " " "	900	1.80	" " " " " " " " " "
Polyvinyl ether	900	2.25	" " " " " " " " " "	1,700	4.25	" " " " " " " " " "
Polyethylene	-	-	" " " " " " " " " "	60	0.30	" " " " " " " " " "
Polyacrylates	1,500	10.50	" " " " " " " " " "	1,500	10.50	" " " " " " " " " "
Polyisobutylene	2,200	6.60	" " " " " " " " " "	800	2.40	" " " " " " " " " "
Polyamide	-	-	" " " " " " " " " "	1,500	9.00	" " " " " " " " " "
Polyvinylcarbasol	-	-	" " " " " " " " " "	25	0.03	" " " " " " " " " "

PLANS TO BE RETAINED

M.T. as M.RM.**

PLANS FOR REPARATIONS

M.T. M.RM.

Mixed Polymers (Polyvinyl chloride Polyacrylates)	360	0.80	I.G. Farben, Ludwigshafen	-	-
Other resins for lacquers	-	-		2,600	3.70 I.G. Farben, Oppau
Nitrocellulose	800	1.60	Celluloid Fabrik Speyer		
Celluloid	600	3.00	" "		
Cyclohexanone resins	400	0.86	I.G. Farben, Ludwigshafen		
Synthetic Wax				600	1.38 I.G. Farben, Oppau
Miscellaneous resins	1,700	1.70	" "		

Totals 22,130 59.70 22,995 53.74

*) M.T. means Metric tons.

**) M.RM. means Millions R.M.

Distribution of Capacity for Retentions and reparations
in U.S. Zone

PLANTS TO BE RETAINED

M.T.* M.RM.** M.T. V.T.M.RM.

PLANTS FOR REPARATIONS

Cellulose Acetate	1,500	5.28	Alex Wacker, Burghausen	1,800	7.65	Kalle, Wiesbaden
Methylcellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose etc.	600	2.55	Kalle, Wiesbaden			
Phenoplasts:						
Sonderker	175	0.20	Albert, Wiesbaden	700	0.81	I.G. Farben, Hoechst
Resin paste	175	1.49	" "	175	0.20	Albert, Wiesbaden
Moulding Powder	175	1.49	" "	700	0.81	" "
Luphen	350	0.40	" "	80	0.09	Anorgana, Gendorf
Durophen						
Ammoplasts:						
Igenil	1,080	1.62	I.G. Farben, Hoechst	600	0.90	I.G. Farben, Offenbach
Uresin	400	0.60	" "	1,080	1.62	" "
Maprenal				400	0.60	" "
Alkydals	900	1.35	Albert, Wiesbaden			
Polyvinylchloride	2,300	4.60	Wacker, Burghausen			
Polyvinyl Acetate	5,000	11.50	I.G. Farben, Hoechst	2,500	5.75	I.G. Farben, Hoechst
	2,500	5.75	Wacker, Burghausen			
Polyethylene				80	0.40	Anorgana, Oondorf
Polymethacrylate	300	1.20	Roehm & Haas, Darmstadt	400	1.60	Roehm & Haas, Darmstadt
Artificial Copals	1,200	1.20	Albert, Wiesbaden	2,600	2.60	Albert, Wiesbaden

PLAINTS TO BE RETAINED

M. T. * M. RM. **

PLANTS FOR REPARATIONS

M.T. M.FM.

	Quantity	Price per Unit	Total Price	Supplier
Mixed Polymers (Polyacrylate Polmethacrylate)	120	0.48	-	Rohm & Haas, Darmstadt
Casein	120 20	0.24 .04	720	Idealith Wk., Nurnberg Math. Oechsler, Aushach
Celluloid	300	1.50	800	Franz and Dobler, Bayreuth - St. Georgen
Cellophane	1,600	8.00	800	Kalle, Wiesbaden
bottle caps	108	.83	-	" "
sausage casings	600	5.02	600	" "
Synthetic wax	2,100	4.83	2,100	I.G. Farben, Gersthafen
Miscellaneous Resins			1,000	I.G. Farben, Hoechst
Carboresic			80	" "
Terpane Resins			9.08	" "
Totals	122,873	59.03	17,215	43.40

Plant Capacities to be retained in Soviet Zone

Metric Tons Millions R.M.

Phenoplasts:

300 0.35
600 0.69
1,600 1.84

Bakelite, G.m.b.H., Erkner Berlin
Läufer, Leipzig
Desintau, Espenheim

Alkydals

1,000 1.50

Louis Blumer, Zwickau, Dresden

Polvinylchloride

3,000 6.00

I.G. Farben, Bitterfeld

Nitrocellulose

1,000 2.00

Deutsche Celluloid Fabrik, Ellenburg

Celluloid

250 1.25

" " "

Totals 7.750

13.63

Table showing total retained capacity and total capacity for
repairs for each item

	Total Retained Capacity		
	Capacity Metric Tons	Value in Millions R.M.	
Cellulose Acetate (Plastics & Lacquers)	2,630	9.21	2,000
" (Synthetic Fibres)	7,570	26.52	-
" (Films)	80	0.80	-
Plastics on basis of Cellulose Acetate	1,240	9.30	-
Methyl, Ethyl & Benzyl (cellulose etc.)	600	2.55	2,900
Phenoplasts	20,125	23.13	10,315
Aminoplasts	8,980	13.47	12,580
Alkydals	8,900	13.35	5,500
Polystyrol	350	0.87	2,850
Polyvinyl Chloride	6,200	12.40	3,660
Polyvinyl acetate	7,500	17.25	2,500
Polyvinyl ether	900	2.25	1,700
Polyethylene	-	-	210
Polymethacrylate	300	1.20	400
Polyacrylate	1,500	10.50	1,500
Polyisobutylene	2,200	6.60	800
			7.00

DECO/P(46)453/1

Appendix "G"

(SCM/F(46)214 Revise)

Total Repairs Capacity
Capacity Value in
Metric Tons Millions R.M.

1,560 9.36

25 0.03

2,600 2.60

- -

- -

- -

2,600 3.70

- -

720 1.44

3,260 6.52

1,800 9.00

800 4.00

- -

600 5.02

- -

3,000 5.40

Total Retained Capacity
Capacity Value in
Metric Tons Millions R.M.

- -

- -

1,200 1.00

300 0.15

Mixed Polymers (Polyacrylate and polymethacrylates) 120 0.28

Mixed Polymers (Polyvinyl chloride polyacrylates) 360 0.28

Other resins for lacquers - -

1,300 1.30

356 0.71

5,400 0.80

1,630 8.15

2,600 3.00

103 0.83

050 8.78

400 0.86

1,300 2.34

Polyamides

Polyvinylcarbazol

Artificial Copals

Artificial Shellac

Mixed Polymers (Polyacrylate and polymethacrylates)

Mixed Polymers (Polyvinyl chloride polyacrylates)

Other resins for lacquers

Chloronaphthalene & chlorodiphenyl

Casein

Nitrocellulose

Celluloid

Cellophane

Cellophane Bottle Caps

Cellophane Sausage casings

Cyclohexanone Resins

Vulcan Fibre

Total Retained Capacity

Capacity Metric Tons	Value in Millions R.M.
2,100	4.83
1,725	1.72
TOTAL 3,824	6.55

Synthetic Wax

Miscellaneous Resins

2,100

1.72

3,824

6.55

Total Reparatons Capacity

Capacity Metric Tons	Value in Millions R.M.
2,700	6.21
4,805	4.81
71,385	156.38

2,700

6.21

4,805

4.81

71,385

156.38

DECO/P(46)453/1

Appendix "H"

(SCCM/P(46)214 Revised

RAW MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR PLASTICS
TO BE RETAINED IN GERMANY

<u>Plastics</u>	<u>Total retained capacity in Metric Tons</u>	<u>Main raw materials required in Metric Tons</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Cellulose Acetate	10,280	Acetic Anhydride 18,360 Acetic Acid 6,630 Methylene chloride 312 Ethyl Acetate 108	Acetylation at Dormagen Recovery processes at Dormagen, Wacker and Ionza
		Ethyl Ether 97 Sulphuric acid 1,020	Recovery process at Rhodiaceta
Nitrocellulose	5,400	Nitric Acid 4,860 Sulphuric Acid 1,620	
Cellulose Ethers	600	Ethyl Chloride 1,350 Ethyl Oxide 100 Methyl Chloride 1,350 Caustic Soda 4,080	
Phenoplasts	20,125	Formaldehyde (100%) 4,700 Phenol and Cresol 14,200 Hexamethylene tetramine 1,000 Stearic Acid 200	
Aminoplasts	8,980	Formaldehyde (100%) 3,400 Urea 5,475 Thiourea 375 Bleached sulphite cellulose 975 I.G. Wax O.P. or Zinc Stearate 17	
Alkydals	8,900	Glycerine (100%) 1,500 Phthalic Anhydride 3,100	

<u>Plastics</u>	<u>Total retained capacity in Metric Tons</u>	<u>Main raw materials required in Metric Tons</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Polystrol	350	Ethyl Benzene 420 Ethylene 130 Styrene monomer 380	
Polyvinyl Chloride	6,200	Vinyl chloride 7,500 Hydrochloric gas 4,500	
Polyvinyl Acetate	7,500	Vinyl acetate 8,000 Acetic acid 5,300	
Polyvinyl Ether	900	Vinyl ether 990 Isobutanol 400 Ethyl Alcohol 80 Methyl Alcohol 240	Polyvinylisobutyl-ether Polyethylether Polymethylether
Polyacrylates	1,500	Ethylene 975 Ethylene oxide 1,080 Ethylene cyanhydrin 1,500 Acrylic Acid 400 Butyl Alcohol 400 Ethyl Alcohol 550 Methyl Alcohol 550	Butyl polyacrylate Ethyl polyacrylate Methyl "
Polymethacrylates	300	Methyl Alcohol 250 Acetone 300 Acetone Cyanhydrin 300 Solvents 300	
Polyisobutylene	2,200	Isobutylalcohol 3,250 Isobutylene 2,420 Ethylene 440	To compensate loss during the reaction
Casein formaldehyde	356	Formaldehyde (100%) 25 Casein 350	
Artificial Copals	1,200	Glycerine (100%) 130 Maleic Acid 25 Formaldehyde (100%) 40 Phenol 90	

Mixed Polymers (Polymethacrylate and Polyacrylate)	120	Methyl acrylate	60
		Methyl methacrylate	60

Artificial shellac	300	Acetaldehyde	270
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Cyclohexanone resins	400	Phenol	300
		Cyclohexanol	250
		Cyclohexanone	200
		Cresol	550
		Methylcyclohexanol	500
		Methylcyclohexanone	450

Celluloid	1,630	Camphor	495
		Ethyl Alcohol	660

Cellophane	3,758	Carbon Disulphide	1,240
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Vulcan Fiber	1,300	Zinc Chloride	690
		" Sulphate	77

Chlornaphtalene	1,300	Naphtalene	730
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Plastics	Total retained capacity in Metric Tons	Main raw materials required in Metric Tons	Remarks
Synthetic Wax	2,100	Montan 2,300 Glycol 150 Ethylene 120 Ethylene oxide 150 Chrome oxide 30	

Plasticisers			
Butyl Phthalate	2,000	Phthalic anhydride 1,000 Naphthalene 1,000 Butyl alcohol 1,000	

Distribution of butyl phthalate
Polyvinyl Chloride 1,300 tons
Nitrocellulose varnishes etc. 700 tons

Amyl Phthalate for nitrocellulose varnishes etc.	300	Phthalic Anhydride 150 Naphthalene 150 Amyl Alcohol 120	
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Ethyl Phthalate for Plastics on basis of cellulose acetate	100	Phthalic anhydride 60 Naphthalene 60 Ethyl Alcohol 50	
--	-----	---	--

Plasticisers on basis of glycol & polyglycol	1,000	Fatty Acids 400 Glycol 150 Butyleneglycol 300 Polyglycol 150	
<u>Distribution</u>	<u>Mts.</u>		
Polyvinyl chloride	700	Ethylene 400	
Varnishes etc.	300	Ethylene oxide 450	

Plasticisers from butyraldehyde for polyvinyl chloride	200	Butyraldehyde 120	
--	-----	-------------------	--

	<u>Total retained capacity in Metric Tons</u>	<u>Main raw materials required in Metric Tons</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
--	---	---	----------------

Triphenyl phosphate	1,800		
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<u>Distribution</u>	<u>Ts.</u>
Polyvinylchloride	1,350
Acetyl cellulose film etc.	450

Triphenylphosphate, for plastics on basis of acetyl cellulose	0	Phenol	450
		Phosphorus Oxychloride	225

Total of Plasticisers	5,850
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NOTE.

1. The quantity of plasticisers in the total of raw plastics represents 32% of finished products
2. In the event of the non-availability of triphenyl or tricesyl phosphate, butyl phthalate may be used.

Plants for Reparations - Plastics Industry U. S. Zone

Repara- tions Serial No.	Name	Description: Capacity in metric tons	Zone Location	Evaluation if available allocation	Allocation between Eastern & Western Power
26	/3. Anorgana GmbH, Werk Gendorf	80 m.t. Luphen (phenoplast)	Gendorf, Bav.		
	/4. Anorgana GmbH, Werk Gendorf	80 m.t. Polyethylene	Gendorf, Bav.		
31	/2. I.G. Farbenindustrie AG Werk Offenbach	600 m.t. Irganil (aminoplast)	Offenbach, GH. Frankfurt/M		
199	/4. I.G. Farbenindustrie AG	400 m.t. Mapral (aminoplast)	Mainkur, GH.		
200	/7. I.G. Farbenindustrie AG	700 m.t. Sonderharz (phenoplast)	Hoechst, GH.		
	/8. I.G. Farbenindustrie AG	1,080 m.t. Uresin (aminoplast)	Hoechst, GH.		
	/9. I.G. Farbenindustrie AG	2,500 m.t. Polyvinyl acetate*	Hoechst, GH.		
	/10. I.G. Farbenindustrie AG	1,000 m.t. carboresin	Hoechst, GH.		
201	/2. I.G. Farbenindustrie AG	2,100 m.t. synthetic wax	Gersthofen, Bav.		
	/3. I.G. Farbenindustrie AG	80 m.t. Terpene Resins	Gersthofen, Bav.		
443	/1. Kalle & Co., AG	1,800 m.t. methyl, hydroxyethyl cellulose, etc.	Wiesbaden, GH.		

* This capacity is from vinyl acetate.

para- ons erial No.	Name	Description: capacity in is.	Zone Location	Evalu i avail	ion Unit of Allocation between alloca- Eastern & Western tion Powers
12.	Kalle & Co., AG	60 m.t. cellophane	Wiesbaden,	GH.	
13.	Kalle & Co., AG	20 m.t. cellophane sausage casings	Wiesbaden,	GH.	
14.	Chemische Werke Kurt Albert	175 m.t. Resin pure (phenoplast)	Wiesbaden,	GH.	
15.	Chemische Werke Kurt Albert	700 m.t. Moulding powder (phenoplast)	Wiesbaden,	GH.	
16.	Chemische Werke Kurt Albert	600 m.t. Artificial Copals	Wiesbaden,	GH.	
17.	Roehm & Haas	400 m.t. Polymethacrylate	Darmstadt	GH.	
18.	Aug. Elhardt	120 m.t. Casein	Durach, A. G.	GH.	
19.	Rheinische Gummi Celluloid Fabri	800 m.t. Celluloid	Mannheim,	GH.	

This capacity does not include the viscose unit or "viscose station".

Repara- tions Serial No.	Name	Description	Location	Evaluation if available	Unit of Alloc- ation i.e. whole plant, part-plant, individual	Aids with indi- cation of priority	Recommended Allocation (between Eastern and Western Powers)
1531	B I G. Farben	That part of the plant for the manufac- ture of	Leverkusen				
		2. 60 Metric Tons of Polyamide per annum					
		3. 775 Metric Tons of Miscellaneous Resins per annum, viz. 60 Tons Desmodur T, 55 Tons Desmodur H, 60 Tons Desmophens, 180 Tons Sintol, 360 Tons XF, Corepal K etc. and 60 Tons Maltoprene					
1022	C Dynamit AG	That part of the plant for the manufac- ture of	Krummel, Hamburg				
		2. 1,100 Metric Tons of Phenoplastic Resin per annum					
		3. 600 Metric Tons of Moulding Powder per annum					
		4. 660 Metric Tons of Nitrocellulose per annum					
1537	Dynamit AG	That part of the plant, beyond the re- tained capacity, for the manufacture of	Troisdorf				
		1. 5,200 Metric Tons of Moulding Powder per annum					
		2. 1,100 Metric Tons of Nitrocellulose per annum					
		3. 3,000 Metric Tons of Vulcan Fiber per annum					
		That part of the plant for manufacture of					
		4. 1,000 Metric Tons of Celluloid per annum					

B Also appears on the Dyestuffs and List "A" (Basic) Chemicals List
C Previously listed on the 2nd Advance List and allocated to the Western Nations.

Plants available for Reparations in the Plastic Resin Industry in the British Zone

Repara- tions Serial No.	Name	Description	Zone	Evaluation if available	Unit of Alloc- ation i.e. of whole plant, part plant, individual item of equipt.	Bids with Recommended Allocation (Between East- ern and Western Powers)
1534	I.G. Farben	That part of the plant beyond the retained capacity for the manufacture of 1. 2,000 Metric Tons of Cellulose acetate per annum. That part of plant for manufacture of 2. 150 Metric Tons of Miscellaneous Resins (Ierlon U) per annum. That part of the plant for the manufacture of 1. 1,100 Metric Tons of Methyl, Ethyl Benzyl Celluloses per annum. 2. 100 Metric Tons of Miscellaneous Resins (T.C. Resin) per annum.	Dormagen			
1535	I.G. Farben					
1527 ^A	I.G. Farben	That part of the plant, beyond the retained capacity, for the manufacture of 5,500 Metric Tons of Alkydals per annum.	Uerdingen			
1536	I.G. Farben	That part of the plant for the manufacture of 70 Metric Tons of Polyethylene per annum	Zweckel			

^A Also appears on the Dyostuffs and List "A" (Basic) Chemicals List.

Appendix "J"

Repara- tions Serial No.	Name	Description	Zone Location	Evaluation if available	Unit of Alloc- ation i.e. whole plant, part plant, individual item of equipmt.	Bids with indication of priority	Recommended Allocation (between Eastern & Western Powers
1538	Chemische Werke	That part of the plant for the manufacture of	Huls				
		1. 1,800 Metric Tons of Polystyrol per annum					
		2. 2,760 Metric Tons of Polyvinyl- chloride per annum					
		3. 2,700 Metric Tons of Miscellaneous Resins (A.P. SAX etc.) per annum					
1018 D	Wolf & Co.	That part of the plant for the manu- facture of	Bomblitz near Walsrode				
		2. 1,500 Metric Tons of Nitro- cellulose per annum					

D Previously listed on the 2nd Advance List and allocated to the Western Nations

NOTES 1. It is desired to retain the plastics manufactured at the Chemische Werke, Huls, until the Synthetic Rubber Plant ceases operation; as much of the equipment will be required for the maintenance of the Buna Section.

2. Equipment for the manufacture of vinyl, chloride monomer at the Chemische Werke, Huls, will also be available for reparations.

List of Elastic Materials Plants Available for Reparations

Reparations No.	Name	Description	Zone Location	Evaluation if available	Unit of Allocation	Allocation between Eastern & Western Powers
2079	Raschig	That part of the plant for the production of 1600 tons p.a. of phenoplasts	Ludwigshafen			
2080	Resart	Plant for the production of 160 tons p.a. of phenoplasts	Mainz			
2081	I.G.Farben	Those parts of the plant for the production of: 1) 10 to 11,000 tons p.a. of aminoplasts 2) 2,600 tons p.a. of other resins for lacquer 3) 800 tons p.a. of polyisobutylene 4) 600 tons p.a. of synthetic wax	Oppau			
2082	I.G.Farben	Those parts of the plant for the production of: 1) 1,650 tons p.a. of polystyrol 2) 900 tons p.a. of polyvinyl chloride 3) 1,700 tons p.a. of polyvinyl ether 4) 60 tons p.a. of polyethylene 5) 1,500 tons p.a. of polyacrylates 6) 1,500 tons p.a. of polyamide 7) 25 tons p.a. of polyvinyl-carbazol	Ludwigshafen			

CONTROL COUNCIL

Directive No. 47

Liquidation of German War Research Establishments

In order to implement law No. 25 of the Control Council in respect of the liquidation of German War Research Establishments, it is necessary to prepare a concrete plan for carrying out this liquidation.

Control Council Directive No. 22 orders the complete destruction of all Navy, Army and Air Force Research or proving ground stations after complete scientific examination.

Control Council law No. 25, however, states:

"Equipment and buildings having a possible peace-time application may be utilized for that purpose with the permission of Military Government". (Article I).

In order to control the liquidation, the Control Council directs:

1. a complete census of the establishments with an account of the liquidation already carried out in the Zone;
2. a clearly defined procedure of liquidation;
3. the establishment of machinery to watch the progress of liquidation.

I. CENSUS OF WAR RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENTS

A. Classification of Categories.

The Census should consist of a complete list of war research establishments in the following categories.

1. War research establishments which worked under the control of the German State (for army, navy or air force).
2. Research establishments under the control of industry and erected primarily for war research.
3. Any research establishments not coming within these two categories and erected primarily for war research.

B. Preparation of lists.

The list of war research establishments should be prepared giving the following information:

1. Name of Establishment
2. Location (or address)
3. Type of research previously carried out
4. Degree to which research facilities have been destroyed or removed.
5. Information indicating the importance of the establishment and the volume of work carried out there.

II. RULES FOR LIQUIDATION

A. Materials and equipment in war research establishments are the responsibility of the Zone Commander. All specialized equipment must be destroyed or removed. General purpose equipment not needed by the Zone Commander can be used under his control for peaceful research or industrial purposes under the conditions of Law No.25 and any surplus should be declared for reparations.

Laboratories of war plants are not considered in this paper and must be considered as single units in the war plants in accordance with Control Council Directive No.39.

- B. 1. All buildings specially adapted for war research shall be destroyed.
2. However, in cases of urgent necessity, the Zone Commander will have the right to use certain of these buildings for Occupational requirements. During the time these buildings are being used, all steps will be taken to avoid the possibility of further utilization of these buildings for war research. After being used as mentioned above, the buildings must be destroyed.
3. If it is possible to convert buildings of a special type to general purpose buildings, this may in exceptional cases be permitted at the discretion of the Zone Commander.

C. Buildings of a general purpose type can be retained for peacetime purposes, for example, permitted peaceful research, office accommodation or dwelling houses.'

D. Embankments, foundations, electric communications, water, sewage and gas mains, railway sidings and any other communications and constructions shall be considered in the spirit of the decisions set out in the above paragraphs.

III. PROGRAMME OF LIQUIDATION AND CONTROL OF EXECUTION

After the Committee for liquidation of War Potential has received lists of war research establishments, the Committee for liquidation of War Potential must immediately start preparation of the Liquidation plan, which must be completed not later than a period of a month after the publication of the present directive.

The Zone Commander may proceed with the liquidation of war research establishments without waiting to receive the overall plan.

Inspection teams shall be formed as soon as possible to inspect the war research establishments in the four zones in order to ascertain the degree of liquidation achieved.

Done at Berlin on the 27th day of March 1947.

M. I. DRATVIN
Lieutenant General
for P. A. KUROCHKIN
Colonel General

F. A. KEATING
Major General

N. C. D. BROWNJOHN
Major General
for E. H. ROBERTSON
Lieutenant General

R. NOIRET
Major General

CORC/P(47)77 Final

CONTROL COUNCILDirective No. 48Amendment to Directive No. 22 - Clearance of Minefields and
Destruction of Fortifications, Underground Constructions and
Military Installations in Germany

THE CONTROL COUNCIL DIRECTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. Paragraph 2 of Control Council Directive No. 22 is rescinded and replaced by the following wording:

"2. Operations concerning Priority I should be completed within a maximum period of 18 months, and those concerning Priority II within a further 18 months, except for the buildings and storages necessary for the occupational forces or the German civil population. (The period for Priority II targets will be subject to review on 1 September 1947 in the light of progress made.)

2. Insert after Paragraph 3 of Directive No. 22 a new Paragraph 4 in the following wording:

"4. All military constructions and installations listed in Appendix "A" of the present Directive and indispensable to Allied needs and the needs of the local civilian population, should be destroyed at the end of the occupation with the exception of those buildings and premises that have been converted for the use of the civilian population and which were deprived of all military characteristics."

3. Renumber Paragraph 4 as Paragraph 5.

Done at Berlin 27 March 1947

for M. I. DRATVIN
Lieutenant General.
P. A. KUROCHKIN
Colonel General

F. A. KEATING
Major General

for N. C. D. BROWNJOHN
Major General
B. H. ROBERTSON
Lieutenant General

P. NOIRET
Major General
CORC/P(47) 79 Final

CONTROL COUNCILLAW NO. 51Amendment to law No.14 - Motor Vehicle Tax law

THE CONTROL COUNCIL ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE I

Article I of Control Council law No.14, dated 11 February 1946, is hereby replaced by the following provisions:

1. The following annual tax rates for the types of motor vehicles and trailers listed below shall replace those specified in Section II of the Motor Vehicle Tax Law (Kraftfahrzeugsteuergesetz) of 23 March 1935 (RGBl.I p.407):

	For each 200 kg of dead weight (Eigengewicht) or fraction of 200 kg	For each 100 cm ³ of cylinder Capacity or fraction of 100 cm ³	For each HP of max. brake power or fraction of HP
		RM	RM
Motorcycles or motor tricycles		12	
Touring cars		18	
Tractors without loading platform, used for towing vehicles on the public highways			10
All other vehicles including Motor busses and lorries	45		
Trailers and somi-trailers harnessed to mechanical traction vehicles	20		

2. Tractors without loading platforms, if used exclusively on farms or agricultural estates, are exempt from the tax specified above. This exemption applies whether such tractors are owned by agricultural cooperatives or not.

3. In calculating for taxation purposes the dead weight (Eigengewicht) of wood burning vehicles, which are taxable under the provisions upon the basis of such weight, the weight of the wood burning plant itself and of its accessories (filters, condensers) shall be deducted from the gross dead weight of the vehicle.

4. In this Article, "dead weight" (Eigengewicht) of a vehicle means the weight of the vehicles when unladen and in running order.

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ARTICLE II

Article V of the said law is replaced by the following provisions:

Article 8 and 11 of the Carrying-out Regulations of 5 July 1935 to the Motor Vehicle Tax Law of 23 March 1935 (Durchfuhrungsbestimmungen zum Kraftfahrzeugsteuergesetz vom 5. Juli 1935) (RGBl. I p. 875) and the Ordinance of 17 May 1938 which granted tax exemption to certain categories of motor vehicles are repealed.

ARTICLE III

1. The amended rates of taxation specified in Article I of this law shall apply as from 1 January 1947.

2. Where motor vehicle tax has already been paid for the current year in accordance with the legislation previously in force at rates less than those specified in Article I of this law, the difference between the old and the new rates of tax shall be paid to the appropriate tax office within 30 days of the date of this law coming into force,

ARTICLE IV

This law shall come into force on the date of its publication.

Done at Berlin on the 31st day of March 1947.

M. I. DRATVIN
Lieutenant General
for V. SOKOLOVSKY
Marshal of the Soviet Union

FRANK A. KEATING
Major General
for LUCIUS D. CLAY
Lieutenant General

Sir Sholto DOUGLAS
Marshal of the Royal Air Force

R. J. NOIRET
Major General
for P. KOENIG
General d'Armee

"The date of publication is 5 April 1947 at 1800 hours".

CONI/P(47)22 Final
31 March 1947

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